

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY NOTES

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State Library

LIBRARY EXTENSION DIVISION

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These Notes are sent without charge to all libraries, and library trustees requesting it. Please keep us informed of all changes so we may have our mailing list up to date.

SOME LIBRARY MILESTONES OF 1931

Given by Mildred Pope as a talk before the Philadelphia District Meeting
at Drexel Institute, February 17, 1932

A brief summary of the trends and events of the year of 1931 in the library world brings again the realization that in a short space of time the old order is changing and giving place to new, and that as rarely before the challenge to the organized group of librarians is distinct and significant.

To read Mary Eileen Ahern's article in the July number of *Libraries* on the history of the first twenty-five years of the American Library Association, to glance at our stimulating but modest beginnings and then to view in this current year the activities of this same organization with all of its ramifications, is something of a breath taking performance. A few years ago we were a small, intimate, earnest organization de-

voted in large measure to the public library field. Today we are many sided, many grouped, complex, with kaleidoscopic interests which are likely to change overnight.

We are not even sure in our own minds where we stand as a profession, as witness the articles of the year in discussion of such questions as whether or not we desire a library science, or "What are we—a science, a philosophy or an art?" We are indeed a changing profession with an annual conference at New Haven at which over 3,000 of our membership were registered in attendance. We are hoping to receive by our efforts a second million dollar endowment fund but find that it would hardly stretch over our needs. Communities

have seriously recognized us as a factor important in their group in alleviation of conditions caused by the depression. Internationally we have been recognized by the choice of W. W. Bishop as president of the International Federation of Library Associations. The year then has brought us honor along with its philosophical, economical and social problems.

Many of our technical methods are swinging from the old grooves as witness our frequent talk of new charging systems: the Dickman, the Gaylord, the Demco, the Detroit, etc. We broadcast not only news about books and pleas for libraries but specialize in topics important to the community and to the civic conditions in our greatest city. Professionally we have made a real start toward the development of some system for old age retirement for librarians. Providence, R. I. gives us one statement on their plan and the report of a committee as seen in the latest number of the A. L. A. Bulletin is an encouraging step toward some solution of this problem which the teaching profession has already solved in many states.

And aside from trends indicative of currents of changes we should note, newspaper fashion, some very specific happenings of the year. No talk as cursory as this one, pretends to be complete in a reportorial survey but we might glance first at our own community since it is nearest at hand. We are the richer by a new State Librarian, Miss Gertrude MacKinney, who has already greeted us, and a new head of our State Extension work, Miss Susanna Young. We are the poorer by the retirement of our much loved Miss Anna MacDonald, the resignation from the librarianship of the University of Dr. Asa Don Dickinson, of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald from the College of St. Thomas, Scranton, and the retirement of Miss Mary Weiss of Warren and Miss Hannah Jones of the Friends Free Library of Germantown. As a state we are glad to chronicle a new library law and a state appropriation of \$20,000 for county li-

brary aid. Morristown, our neighbor, has been given a \$100,000 book fund known as the Grinnell Willis fund and other neighbors have benefited by new buildings, the State Teachers College at Trenton with its fine new building and the addition built at Moorestown. The Pedagogical Library of Philadelphia has moved into its fine new quarters where it will continue to render its effective cooperation.

In the wider field of professional activity we might first enumerate the changes which have taken place in the library educational world, and I would refer you to the fine and comprehensive article by Sarah C. N. Bogle in the *Library Journal* of December 15 on *Trends and Tendencies in Education for Librarianship*.

The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago offers a short course in training for hospital librarians. The Dutton Scholarship for Children's librarians has opened an interesting opportunity for librarians in work with children. Emory University has absorbed the old Atlanta Library School with Clara Howard as its director. Peabody Institute has reorganized its library school with Lucile Fargo as its vice-director. A new Library School has opened its doors at the University of Louisiana at Baton Rouge, and one which is particularly designed to train school librarians and librarians for small public libraries has been installed at the University of North Carolina. For school librarians also is a course being given at the College of William and Mary. Covering a territory most neglected in its training for librarianship we note the new Denver Senior Undergraduate School for Librarianship with Harriet Howe as director. The discontinuance of the Paris Library School for lack of funds brings to a close, for a time at least, a most interesting experiment in this direction.

The year marks a distinct change in our publications.

Libraries, that fine, suggestive, intimate and stimulating journal, so long identified with the personality of Mary Eileen Ahern has made its final bow. *The Library Quarterly*, purposed for investigation and discussion in the field of library science, and sponsored and aided by the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, the Carnegie Corporation, the A. L. A. and the Bibliographical Society of America is an established fact in our literature. The new and attractive A. L. A. Bulletin has already begun to win many friends for itself.

Many new buildings have been erected and outstanding among these we may mention those of:

The Pennsylvania State Library in
the new Education Building, Harrisburg
Oakland, California
Sterling Memorial Library of Yale
University
University of Cincinnati
University of Rochester
University of Denver
Atlanta University
Duke University
West Virginia University
Northwestern University.

And since names make news we should list some of the many changes in location and personnel which the year has witnessed.

Charles Rush has gone from Teachers College, Columbia, to the Associate Librarianship of Yale University, and Eleanor Witmer has taken his place at Teachers College.

Dr. Asa Don Dickinson has become librarian of the new Brooklyn College.

Mary N. Baker becomes librarian of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre.

Willard P. Lewis has come to the Library of Penn State from Wesleyan University. Sabra Vought whom he succeeded has become librarian at the

Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Charlotte Templeton becomes librarian of Atlanta University and the south gains again in the appointment of W. F. Yust as librarian of Rollins College.

W. E. Henry retires from the directorship of the University of Washington Library School, and Frances Simpson from the University of Illinois Library School, with which she has been so long connected.

New appointments of state librarians include Mabel Gillis in California, Gertrude MacKinney in Pennsylvania and Mildred Pope in Washington.

Outstanding changes among the heads of large public libraries show the appointment in

St. Paul, Minn., of Mrs. Jennie T. Jennings

Louisville, Ky., of Harold Brigham
Nashville, Tenn., of F. K. W. Drury
Rochester, N. Y., of John Lowe
Brooklyn, N. Y., of Milton Ferguson
Boston, Mass., of Milton E. Lord

Many of the changes mentioned have been brought about by the death of outstanding librarians and leaders in our profession. Hitherto we have been guided by a group, the spirit of whose personnel has been rather surprisingly unchanged. The year of 1931 has made marked inroads upon the group of which we have been so proud. The list of losses to the profession is too long to give in its entirety or to dwell upon individually, but some of the names could not be omitted in any review of the years passing.

The South lost George T. Settle, active since 1905 as librarian of the Louisville Public Library.

From the ranks of the Middle West were taken Elizabeth Knapp, head of the Children's Department of Detroit and long a leader in her chosen work; Helen Fox, one of Ohio's leading librarians, from Mansfield, Ohio; Webster Wheelock, the much loved librarian of St. Paul, Minn. Indiana lost in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypoole Earle a valued member of her state and our

group as a whole. Of her someone said truly "no one library could ever mean so much as the whole library profession" and her life has been a testimony of this fact.

The East lost in Walter Brown of the Buffalo Public Library a gentleman of the old school in the finest sense of that descriptive term, modest, courteous and quietly persuasive. Boston was doubly stricken. Frank T. Chase, assistant librarian since 1923 and splendidly qualified to follow in the work of the notable achievements of heads of the Boston Public Library, was taken only a few months before Dr. B. P. L. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, whose death has caused individual and general sorrow throughout the profession. Dignified, scholarly and gentle, Dr. Belden was truly "an ornament to the profession and a faithful steward to his trust." Three past A. L. A. presidents have left us this past year, Dr. Belden, Mr. William Coolidge Lane, for many years also treasurer of the A. L. A. and devoted to its interests, and Melville Dewey of whom I shall speak in a moment.

China lost a friend whose influence will long be felt in that country in the death of Mary Elizabeth Wood. Many of us remember her appearance in behalf of her loved adopted land on the A. L. A. program some years ago and think with pride of her securing for the educational work in China, from a surprised Congressional group, the balance of the Boxer Indemnity fund.

There are yet two names to be mentioned on this list. The names of a woman and a man whose lives have been absorbedly and devotedly given to library pursuits. The first is that of Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A. L. A.—educator, administrator, organizer and enthusiast and the most famous product of this Drexel Library School. The list of Miss Bogle's achievements are appearing in various papers and journals, but to most of us she personifies life and zest, devotion to her cause and delight

in it and I believe that that is the way in which she would like to have us remember her. The other and last name is that of Melville Dewey, the most picturesque and provocative figure in the history of our profession, the most stimulating and dynamic personality we have numbered in our ranks. Around him were always grouped vociferous pros and cons, and it was his delight that this was so. In addition to his various positions, he was essentially an initiator, see the list,—

Founder of the A. L. A. with Frederick Leypoldt and R. R. Bowker

Founder of the *Library Journal* with R. R. Bowker

Founder of the Columbia University Library

Founder of the first library school

Founder of the New York State Library Association

Founder of the American Metric Bureau

Founder of the Spelling Reform Association

Founder of the Library Bureau

Founder of the Lake Placid Club, New York

Founder of the Lake Placid Club, Florida

Beginner and designer of the Dewey Decimal System.

On December 10th when he had reached his 80th birthday a group of his many friends and admirers prepared a volume of letters from many who had known and worked with him. That he should have enjoyed these tributes grave and gay and laudatory must be a satisfaction to us all. In his letter of appreciation he used these words written of course in his chosen spelling and spoken from his vivid spirit,—“My pet aunt used to tel me 60 years ago that her great ambition was to gro old: beautifuli & she did. But mine is not to gro old at all in spirit and faith in the ultimat triumf of the best things. Melvil Dewey is not a watch that wears out to be discarded but lyk a sun dial wher no wheels get rusti or slip a cog or get tired & long for rest.”

THE JOURNEY OF THE 360,000

by

A. COLEMAN SHEETZ

The journey of the three hundred and sixty thousand books differed from the march of the ten thousand Greeks, in that the Greeks moved on their own sturdy legs, while the books were absolutely helpless; they had to be helped down from their seats in the old building, tenderly packed in specially constructed boxes, carted to the new library and carefully reshelfed.

Ever since the laying of the cornerstone of the Education Building, the staff of the State Library knew that some day the "big trek" would be at hand, accordingly considerable thought was given to planning for that event. Shelving in the old building was measured and estimates of shelf room required in the new building were made.

A sample packing box was constructed, measuring 34" x 15", and 12" deep. This box was filled with books and carefully weighed to determine the best method of handling. It was designed to take an entire shelf of books, either octavos or quartos. But the disastrous fire in the fall of 1930, so completely wrecked the new building that final completion became a pure guess, and preparations for moving lagged lamentably until Miss Gertrude MacKinney was appointed State Librarian. She immediately inaugurated a vigorous campaign of planning.

The problem of moving the books from their old home into the new one loomed large to the library staff. It was an entirely new proposition to them, but "old stuff" to many of the old tomes. There are no records of the previous migrations of the books, but some of those old leather backs could tell us good stories, had they the power of speech. They doubtless would tell in what hot haste they were hustled into bags and barrels and loaded on crude carts to follow the flight of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Easton after the Battle of Brandywine; how they were returned from Easton in more peaceful times; how they journeyed

thence to Lancaster and Harrisburg, to repose in the Dauphin County Court House from 1812 to 1821, when they were finally placed in the then New Capitol building. We can imagine one big folio remarking at that time: "Well boys, I am glad that's over; this looks like a permanent camp." But one hot day in late June, 1863, word was received that a large party of Southern Gentlemen were planning a call on Governor Curtin, and as these said gentlemen were known to be particularly fond of good reading, it was decided to remove the library to Philadelphia for safety. Owing to a very pressing engagement at Gettysburg, the threatened call was not made, and the books were promptly returned to Harrisburg.

In 1894 the first real library building was occupied, but the State Librarian, in his report for 1895, dismisses that event with this remark: "At the time of making my last report, the library was in a transition state, removing from the old to the new building, then nearly completed. This was accomplished successfully and expeditiously about the 20th of December last." A little later in his report he intimates that they were still arranging the books.

Inasmuch as the "oldest inhabitant" of the library was not "among those present" at the moving in '94, the State Librarian decided to acquire some first-hand information from other large libraries, that had moved in recent years, to learn just how they accomplished it. She visited some and got in touch with others and from the information gained and a study of our own particular problems, tentative plans were evolved.

These plans were predicated on the idea that the Department of Property and Supplies, the official movers of the Hill, was to furnish the man power, trucks and the et cetera, for the actual handling and transportation of the books, but suddenly they informed us that the job was too big for that Department and would be done by contract.

Can you imagine anything quite as dis-

concerting to a librarian as the idea of a band of professional moving vandals, moving a collection of rare and valuable books. This sudden decision of Property and Supplies necessitated considerable delay while specifications were prepared, contract advertised and awarded to the lowest bidder in due and ancient form. Verily "large bodies move slowly." In the meantime prospective bidders—professional movers—flocked to the library to look us over. "Yes, Oh, Yes! We have moved libraries." At least three of them had moved the same library on the same occasion, and they knew all about it. In the end we got a contractor who did not claim to have ever seen a library moving, hence he came to us in a "meek and lowly spirit"—willing to place himself entirely under our direction and he proved a veritable find. The contract specified that all labor, vans, boxes, etc., incidental to the moving were to be supplied by the contractor, and he was required to furnish a bond of five thousand dollars for faithful performance and damages, if any. After several conferences with him, it was definitely determined he and his men would be, at all time, subject to the staff members in charge of the packing and shelving of the books. The transportation service to be strictly under his control.

The matter of handling the books, that is the manual labor, was simple. All plans for this were identical. The books were to be taken from the shelves, packed in boxes, placed on trucks and transported to the new building where the process would be reversed. The real problem was to see that the various classes of books moved forward in an orderly manner and reached the designated range and shelf without confusion.

This is how we did it: The State Librarian actively directed the planning campaign and was ably assisted by the staff members in charge of the several divisions who, under her direction, drew up the scheme for moving their own sections, and I wish to assure you that planning to occupy twenty-five miles of

shelving in the new library was no small task.

In working out the details we first estimated the number of shelves of books in each section, or class, in the old library. These classes were then assigned to definite locations in the new library. This was done by ascertaining the number of linear feet each division or class occupied in the old building, then with blue print plans of each level in the new building, the linear feet of stack space therein was determined. On the prints the ranges were already numbered, but we further numbered the bays or vertical sections of shelves, so that by using the allotted range number as a key, the exact shelf in any part of the library bore a certain number. With this as a basis, we were able to approximate where any particular shelf of books in the old library would be located in the new.

Then came the task of allocating the books to their shelves. First a general scheme of the order in which the books were to be moved was drawn up. For this a specific outline was constructed, dealing with every division and subdivision which the library contained. The exact number of shelves occupied by any class was counted and a corresponding number of shelves was given it on the plan, due allowance for growth being made. The class under consideration and the range and shelf numbers which it was to occupy were carefully noted. The result was a complete shelving plan for the new library. Duplicate copies of the shelving plans were made and a copy placed in the hands of an assistant in charge of the work at both the sending and the receiving end. Under our direction the contractor erected platforms and slides from windows and the second floor.

A supply of heavy cards, about 6" x 8" was secured—on these were to be noted the class of books in each box and the shelf and range number they would occupy in the new library, to assist those in charge of locating the books in the new building. In addition, each box was to be tagged serially to assure orderly

handling by the contractor, so that when the "zero hour" came on October 26, all was in readiness for the "big push."

It may well be imagined that we approached the first day with some misgivings. Not on account of our own force. We had campaigned with them too long not to realize that every man would do his duty and every woman even more, without tooting the tuba too tempestuously, we knew our staff and they knew their "stuff." But the contractor and his men—they were the unknown quantity. To make matters worse, the contractor had hired a lot of "extras" who knew nothing of moving or books. Fortunate, indeed, was it that none of them were book collectors.

It was necessary to move the Law and Documents Division first, and this was decidedly the toughest job on account of the overcrowded condition and cramped quarters in which to work. We started promptly at 8:00 A. M. First in order was the evacuation of the non-combatants and the baggage—those who would not participate in the moving and the furniture. Things got jammed for awhile and we fumbled the ball several times, but this was due largely to the "extras" not obeying instructions. Finally we got straightened out, things began moving smoothly and at the end of the day we were going strong. The mountain of the morning became a molehill at eventime.

All books were handled by the contractor's force. The staff member in charge of the packing wrote the classification, range and shelf number on a card and placed it in each box; another numbered the boxes and saw that they left the building in numerical order. Boxes were loaded on dollies, four high, moved to the loading platforms and loaded into the vans, in such order that when unloaded at the other end they would reach the shelves in regular order.

This method was followed in the General and Extension Divisions, the only change being that the directing personnel was chosen from the staff in that particular division, for they had worked out

the plans for their own division and were, therefore, more familiar with details. Because of the layout of the rooms and the classification, and, possibly, because the "extras" were improving, we found we could speed up the work by using several teams of packers and shelvees, and in this way two, and sometimes, three classes of books were moving orderly, at the same time, to their allotted space in the new library.

The Division of Archives, containing as it does, priceless manuscripts and valuable documents, required special handling. Accordingly the preliminary work consisted of carefully wrapping and marking all documents and records to prevent damage in handling. This method not only protected the collection but very much simplified the moving.

The removal of the bound volumes of newspapers and reserve stock of State publications was quite difficult because these were stored in the attic and "catcombs" of the old building and had to be evacuated by means of a small elevator in one case and along "dark and perilous ways" in the other. Besides, the shelving had to be removed and set up in the new building, which required considerable skill in shifting the movers from one job to the other, while these changes were made.

There was no confusion after the first day; no conflict, no casualties. Orders were obeyed promptly and efficiently. The contractor performed his work to our complete satisfaction, and so far as our people are concerned, they were simply wonderful. All those assisting in the moving came early and worked late, hard and faithfully. During those twenty-six grilling days, there was not a single member absent or even late to work.

We found it inadvisable to continue library service in any division while moving it, but each division continued to function until its turn came to be moved, —the Genealogical Division proving the exception by giving uninterrupted service, in spite of moving handicaps. As rapidly as a division was transferred to the new library, its staff resumed their

normal duties and new teams were selected for directing the work in their own division. By this plan the major portion of the books were available at all times, and all in a remarkably short time.

Looking back, it was a great adventure and one not unmixed with pleasure and satisfaction in a task well done. For years the Extension Division of the State Library has rendered service to libraries throughout the State—advising and assisting them in their various problems of service and management. Now, we are prepared to render further service through our new Moving Division. An S. O. S. to the State Library is all that is required.

The joy of moving a library comes to most of us but once in a lifetime, and to many never. If you have a library, you ought to move it. If you have no place to move, you might try moving out and in again. You will get a great thrill from the experience, besides you will find a lot of things you never dreamed you had—including books.

ECONOMIZING TO MEET BUDGET CUTS

by

JESSIE WELLES

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

It is quite certain that all virtuous librarians have read everything there is to say upon economizing to meet budget cuts, for it all has been said—said well—and then summed up ably in the December *Bulletin of the American Library Association*.

Do you remember Samuel Johnson's definition of darning? He said it was mending a hole in imitation of the stuff of which it was made, which serves well to describe the process of telling people all about something which those people know all about. If you challenge that simile, at least one thing will have been said in this paper which incites discussion.

After a year of successful penny-counting, any library must show results other than mere financial solvency, and, in reports on these by-products of a given economy program, the forward-looking executive finds grist for his mill.

We have had such reports, from Grand Rapids more than a year ago and from Chicago recently, and venture to supplement them by a few observations on what an economy program has done to the Toledo Public Library in the past year. In short, this paper is not on what to do nor on what has been done, but on what the program adopted did to the library.

Before the opening of the fiscal year, January 1, 1931, it was decided to operate on a safety budget—activities below the actual reduced appropriation figures to anticipate further slump in the general financial situation and possible shortage in tax returns. By midsummer the sudden closing of most of the city's major banks justified this policy, and the end of the year found the library's 1931 expenditures well within its actual income.

Complete absorption in the process of economizing gave way to consideration of where the library finds itself as a result of the economy policies adopted for 1931 and whether they are tenable for 1932, which bids fair to be more poverty-stricken than 1931.

The value of the results must be measured by applying certain basic principles of administration; in fact, those principles upon which the plan was formulated, such as:

1. The library is permanent. Our administration is temporary and merely incidental, and so is, we dare to hope, the economic crisis. Let us consider each item of economy in relation to the whole future of the library, seeking to avoid weakening its basic structure or impairing its future welfare.

2. Let us consider thoughtfully the rights, wishes, and temper of the personnel of the constituency. In times like these, good sense suggests that we study the human element with especial care and

such wisdom as we possess, making changes which affect readers and staff only after tolerant, balanced weighing of pros and cons and placing the idea before the readers and the staff in advance of the change, with tact and frankness.

3. Let us scan methods constantly for efficiency, using cheaply paid employees for simple routine.

4. As a special economy principle, let us try to make the total cut a horizontal one, rather than to cut deep into one or two items of expense, remembering that to cut hours or quality of service means to cut staff and vice versa, and to watch such interrelations.

5. Let us at all times consider and analyze relative values.

Having tried to follow these principles we find ourselves as follows:

We have had a heavy increase in the use of the library, but we have reached our goal with no cuts in salaries or staff. As resignations left vacancies, the work was carried on by shifts in staff and by everyone's doing more. When essential to add a head or a pair of hands, duties were adjusted so that the new appointment could be to the lowest grade. The temporary discontinuance of the training class at the end of the school year 1930-31 left a class of thirteen unplaced, all of whom have since been employed at least half time, except one who went into other work.

The staff, therefore, registers content and appreciation of the way the year's economies were managed, having been kept in touch with administrative problems throughout the year by the fortnightly *Staff Notes*, which reported discussions in meetings of executives.

A horizontal cut averaging 10 per cent was made in all other expenditures, the heaviest cut being in furniture, equipment, and repairs, but it was not so heavy as to menace the future.

Opening hours were pushed ahead slightly everywhere, and a few small agencies, which had a minimum of patronage and were fairly near other agencies, were closed. This cut in hours

has been accepted by the public as reasonable, and, although moderate, has made it possible to carry the heavy increase in reference and circulating work by interchange of staff personnel to meet daily needs and emergencies.

Book buying shows a 25 per cent reduction in expenditures from tax funds. The Children's Department reduced replacement orders, but rebinding was speeded up to avert empty shelves; the Technology Department, after studying its problem, greatly reduced its current book buying and concentrated on filling in gaps in needed subjects; the Reference and Circulating Departments and the Branches bought adult non-fiction for current demand and use, omitting background and research material, unless supremely important. The result of these policies is that the 500 and 600 collections are better balanced than ever before and ready to meet the 20 per cent increase in questions, while the only complaint from readers in other departments is that the new book lists are bewildering because every book is good and they cannot read them all.

Perhaps the most drastic economy measure was the placing of all adult new fiction titles and all added and replacement copies of adult fiction for the main library and the branches on a rental basis, the only exception being new copies of classics. The new titles rent for two cents a day, the others for one cent, the two-cent ones entering the one-cent group in six months, at which time all one-cent copies become free. It is believed that the tolerant acceptance of this rather sweeping measure was due to the carrying out of an established policy of frank and full advance information to borrowers about a contemplated change of any kind. In this case printed leaflets were distributed before the practice was initiated and kept conspicuously displayed for months. The leaflets read as follows:

Fiction on a Rental Basis

Fiction for adults bought in 1931 is lent on a rental basis.

New titles rent at two cents a day.

New copies of old titles rent at one cent a day.

No charge is made for Sundays or other days on which the library is closed.

This is one of the methods by which the library hopes to meet the reduction in the 1931 appropriation without cutting service.

The rental plan will make the new fiction collection self-supporting. When there is a surplus some books longest in the collection will be made free.

Rent books are due in two weeks. They are not renewable.

Watch your books for rent labels.

Please note that most of the fiction is still free.

Rental duplicates of new books had always been freely used in the main library's Circulating Department, where the fiction percentage for 1930 was 61. It was expected that 1931 would show a drop in the use of fiction, but now at the end of the year we find the fiction circulation is again 61 per cent, in spite of the rental plan. The older free books were used more generously than heretofore.

The total expenditure from the rental fund for the main library and the branches in 1931 was \$5,600 as against \$2,500 in 1930. The collection is thus paying for itself.

The Order Department staff, reduced by one-third, handled orders amounting to 75 per cent of those of 1930, and also "brought up arrears," as Mr. Goodrich calls it, by putting through or otherwise disposing of a reserve stock of gift material.

In October, branch shelves were so depleted that a plea for gifts was sent out to a selected list of book-buying people and also enclosed in bookmark form in packages delivered from the book departments of the large department stores. The same "copy" was also used for small posters which were displayed in all the library agencies, bookstores, book departments, high schools, the Woman's Club, and other haunts of reading people. The copy read as follows:

Books, Depression, and the Library

Since October, 1929, the demand upon the Toledo Public Library by men and women has increased 40 per cent. More leisure, voluntary and involuntary, and the desire to employ that leisure decently and profitably have sent hundreds to the library. At the same time the library's income has suffered severe reductions—you are familiar with the plight of public institutions.

It is impossible to buy enough new books and new copies of old ones, yet every effort must be made to give Toledo good book service now when wholesome yet inexpensive recreation is so needed.

We are therefore appealing to people whose interest in the cultural life of our community is known. Can you help the library and through it the whole community by donating books from your personal library? Good recreational fiction, biography, history, and travel are most desired but almost any book can be put to use. Books may be left at the main library or at any branch. If many can be given, our delivery man will call for them, if the library is notified.

Can You Give Books?

This produced 1,500 volumes of a high average of usability and also many expressions of good will.

The Order Department, therefore, finds itself caught up on arrears and in friendly contact with a number of bookish people, many of whom were not library users.

And what of the Catalog Department? With a reduction of 1,562 in new titles added and a staff almost intact, it also has brought up its arrears, recataloging 1,597 titles, 35 more than the loss in new titles. Feeling the impetus to accomplish, which is in the air, the department is now recataloging the whole book collection by class and revising various oddities in the catalog. These activities are so established that they will carry on into the future by their own momentum, expediting service to the public, then as now, by making the catalog more effective. The department staff was kept

intact by a happy lack of resignations and the policy of the administration to use this time of new book shortage to establish much-needed revision essential to service—a determination strengthened when tested by the policy of looking to the future.

So the Catalog Department finds itself actually profiting by a lean year, the other departments find the catalog revision so helpful in giving service that no envy creeps in, and the public, whether it knows it or not, is profiting by the result.

The temporary discontinuance of the training class is a source of sincere regret. While the necessity for working with a short staff has precluded the appointment of all of last year's class to full-time positions, they will be absorbed later, as resignations cumulate and as the saturation point is reached in the use of pages and clerks for minor duties. Then the need for some system of training will become acute.

The matter of binding has proved important in the economy program. The endeavor to keep usable books available has led to the acceleration of binding pace, and a study of periodical binding has resulted in effective economies in voluming.

Taking it all in all, the Toledo Public Library finds itself with a staff on tip-toe to serve and cooperating more and more diligently through the increased interrelation of work, with a book collection which is being made more effective and more active by every possible means, and with a patronage which is upholding its policies of economy, cheerfully doing its part in their administration, and using library resources more fully and more expertly every day.

There seems to be a glint of silver lining.

This paper was presented to the Council of the American Library Association at the Midwinter Meeting, December, 1931, and reprinted, by permission, from the Bulletin of the Ameri-

can Library Association of February, 1932.

By special permission we are reprinting the splendid list of books on present day problems, recently published by the A. L. A. in an attractive four-page leaflet, entitled *For Thinking America*. Copies of this leaflet may be purchased from the A. L. A., 100 copies, \$1.25; 500, \$4.25, etc. Sample on request.

We have starred the titles which may be borrowed through the Extension Division of the State Library, Harrisburg.

FOR THINKING AMERICA

*America weighs her gold, by James H. Rogers. 1931. Yale. \$2.50.

A popular interpretation of the international gold situation and the economic forces and policies responsible for it.

*America's way out, by Norman M. Thomas. 1931. Macmillan. \$2.50.

A "program for democracy."

Business adrift, by Wallace B. Donham. 1931. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill. \$2.50.

—and a plan to anchor it.

The economics of money, credit, and banking, by F. Cyril James. 1930. Ronald press. \$4.

*The epic of America, by James T. Adams. 1931. Little, Brown. \$3.

The story of the abandonment by a rich and powerful people of the ideals of their hard pressed and high minded ancestors.

*Fields of work for women, by Miriam S. Leuck. 1926. Appleton. \$2.50.

Professional and occupational opportunities for high school girls and college women.

How to spend your money, by Earnest McCullough. 1931. Cape & Smith. \$2.

Sensible advice on apportionment of income and on investments.

*Major forces in world business depression, by National Industrial Conference Board. 1931. Nat'l Industrial Conf. Bd. \$1.50.

*Making farms pay; a way out for owner and tenant, by Cornelius J. Claassen. 1931. Macmillan. \$2.

The first book treating group management of farms.

*The menace of overproduction, its cause, extent and cure, edited by Scoville Hamlin. 1930. Wiley. \$2.75.

Overproduction with its resultant unemployment is an evil, but seventeen industrialists and economists differ about the remedies proposed.

*Middletown, a study in contemporary American culture, by Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd. 1929. Harcourt. \$5.

Civilization in America as portrayed by the dissection of a typical small city.

My life work, by Robert L. Cooley and others. 1930. McGraw-Hill.

v. 1. Building and metal trades. \$1.75.

v. 2. Office and store occupations. \$1.50.

v. 3. Printing and servicing trades. \$1.50.

v. 4. Representative industries. \$1.75.

New roads to prosperity; the crisis and some ways out, by Paul M. Mazur. 1931. Viking. \$2.

"The day of opportunity is still at its dawn. But the days of opportunism must be ended."

*New Russia's primer, by Il'ia I. Marshak (M. Ilin, pseud.) 1931. Houghton. \$1.75.

A complex plan made simple and dramatic.

*Our mysterious panics, 1830-1930, a story of events and the men involved, by Charles A. Collman. 1931. Morrow. \$2.

Shows how human beings are. Out of the depression—and after, a prophecy, by Stuart Chase. 1931. 27p. John Day. Paper, 25c.

Piatiletka; Russia's 5-year plan, by Michael S. Farbman. 1931. New Republic. Paper, \$1.

Presented clearly and succinctly and illustrated with camera studies.

The problem of unemployment, by Paul H. Douglas and Aaron Director. 1931. Macmillan. \$3.50.

Extent and costs; varieties—seasonal, technological, and cyclical; the develop-

ment of employment offices, and unemployment insurance systems.

*Reducing seasonal unemployment; the experience of American manufacturing concerns, by Edwin S. Smith. 1931. McGraw-Hill. \$3.

Many cases show how regularization of sales and production have promoted economies and steadied employment.

*The rise of American civilization, by Charles and Mary Beard. 1930. Macmillan. 1 vol. ed. \$3.

The whole circle of American life—economic, social, political, agricultural, industrial, intellectual.

*Some folks won't work, by Clinch Calkins. 1930. Harcourt. \$1.50.

For those readers who wish to get close to the experiences and feelings of the unemployed.

*Taxation in the modern state, by Alzada P. Comstock. 1929. Longmans. \$2.

Changes in tax systems and developments in tax administration since the war.

Unemployment as a world problem, edited by Quincy Wright. 1931. Univ. of Chicago press. \$3.

Nine distinguished lectures, by an Englishman, an Irishman, and a German.

*Vocational self-guidance; planning your life work, by Douglas Fryer and others. 1925. Lippincott. \$3.

A discussion of twenty-one of the "business professions," each by a man of experience in his field. The introduction is intended as a guide to self- and job-analysis and furnishes tests.

The way out of depression, by Hermann F. Arendtz. 1931. Houghton. \$1.

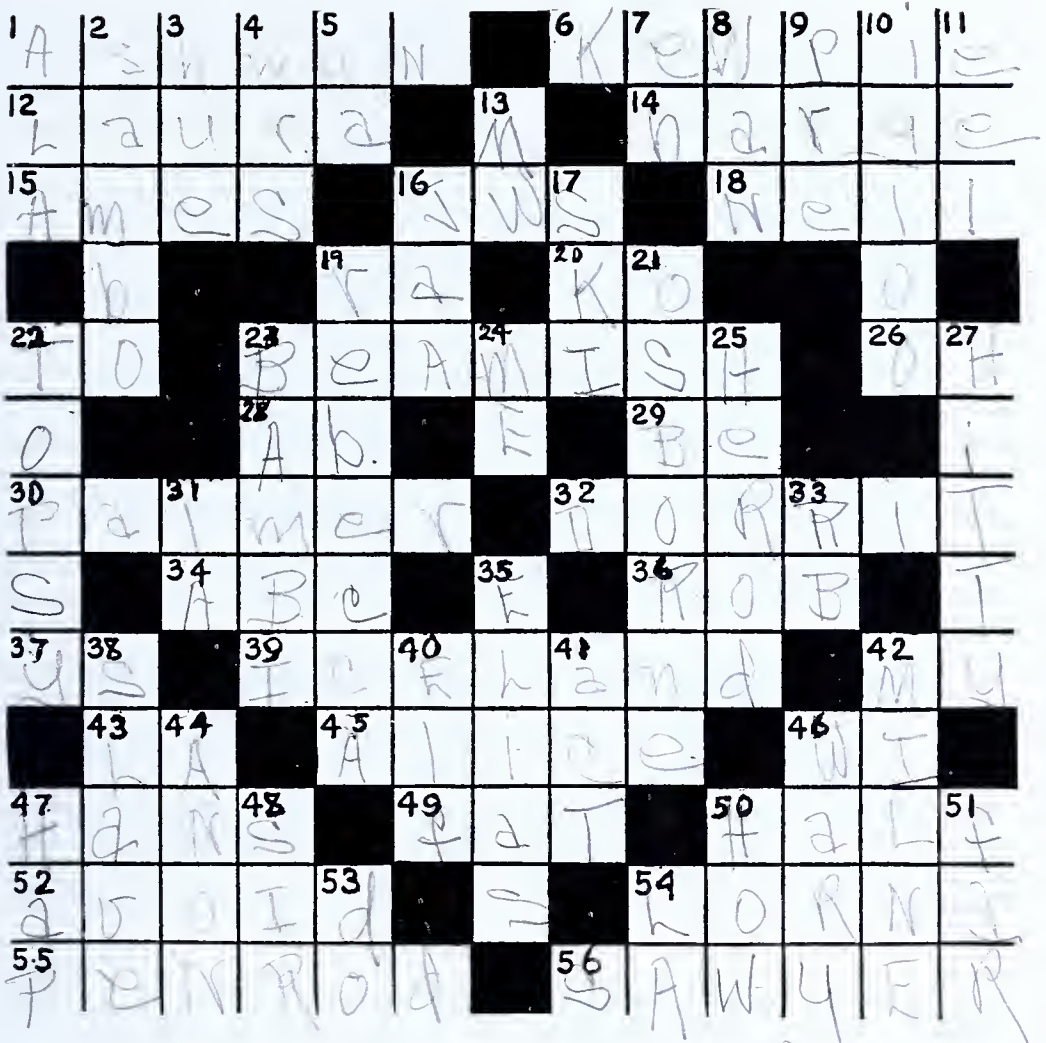
Good presentation of the case for international bimetalism.

The way to recovery, by Sir George Paish. 1931. Putnam. \$2.

The way out of the depression as seen by a great English economist.

Your job and your pay; a picture of the world in which we work, by Katherine H. Pollak. 1931. Vanguard. \$2.

Intended to stimulate workers' interest in labor problems.



STORYLAND CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

by

JEAN GRAY ALLEN,

State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

Horizontal

- 1 Author of Isabel Carleton stories.
- 6 The doll that Rose O'Neill created.
- 12 First name of the author of Captain January.
- 14 The kind of boat on which Elaine floated.
- 15 He writes about boy scouts.
- 16 She paints beautiful children. (Initials).
- 18 Dickens made everyone weep when she died.
- 19 No self-respecting puzzle would be complete without this Egyptian god.
- 20 This is O. K. backwards.
- 22 Preposition.
- 23 A Pennsylvanian who wrote about Lindy.
- 26 Initials of a short story writer.

- 28 A story of early man.
- 29 Maeterlinck wrote of this, but spelled it differently.
- 30 First name of the creator of the Brownies.
- 32 Name of a little girl who lived in a prison.
- 34 Baby's first book.
- 36 First name of one of Sir Walter Scott's characters.
- 37 The 25th and 19th letters of the alphabet.
- 39 Loti wrote of a fisherman from here.
- 42 Add ths to this and you'll get legends.
- 43 Initials of a New England girl who became famous.
- 45 She almost drowned in her tears.
- 46 Author of the story of a man who slept for 20 years. (Initials).
- 47 Little Dutch boy.
- 49 Not so thin, a dog.
- 50 Barbour wrote of this type of back.
- 52 To shun.
- 54 A beautiful girl in an outlaw's den.
- 55 A real boy.
- 56 He was lost in a cave.

Vertical

- 1 An organization that tells you all about books. (Initials).
- 2 Children like this little black boy.
- 3 The title is a color and a call. (First word only.)
- 4 Mr. Wiggs did give his wife this.
- 5 First and last letter of the name of a heroine in Spenser's Faery Queen.
- 7 Author of Aunt Green, Aunt Brown and Aunt Lavender. (Initials)
- 8 First syllable of the name of the author of Millions of Cats.
- 9 Prefix meaning before.
- 10 A dog.
- 11 Father William balanced one of these on his nose.
- 13 An illustrator of Swiss Family Robinson. (Initials)
- 16 Boys like his books. (Initials)
- 17 Poulsen wrote of the winter sport done with this.
- 19 One of Kate Douglas Wiggin's cheerful characters.
- 21 Co-author of Father's Gone A-Whaling.
- 22 A funny black girl.
- 23 An Austrian deer.
- 24 Southern wrote this melancholy tale.
- 25 A cruel king in a Bible story.
- 27 A doll who won a Newberry prize.
- 31 Abbreviation of the first word of a title by W. W. Winter.
- 33 Author of the Pied Piper. (Initials)
- 35 Author of a book about the far north.
- 38 What Uncle Tom was.
- 40 What one sees in Fairyland.
- 41 Part of a play.
- 42 Author of Winnie-the-Pooh.
- 44 Soon.
- 46 Watchful.
- 47 Author of Old Brig's Cargo. (Initials)
- 48 A title for Gawain.
- 50 In what manner?
- 51 The first word of the title of an autobiography of a famous English naturalist.
- 53 First syllable of the name of a weird bird in Alice in Wonderland.
- 54 The author and title of this 1931 Indian story begin with these two letters.

Answers for the cross-word puzzle will be found on page 149.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON
BICENTENNIAL
1732—1932**

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Books and magazine articles only have been given, and no magazine article published before July 1930 has been included.

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IN MEMORIAM

By the death of Sarah Comly Norris Bogle on January 11, 1932, our State has lost an honored Pennsylvanian, the library profession a member of national and international reputation, and Pennsylvania librarians a loyal friend.

NEWS AND GOSSIP

Aliquippa—B. F. Jones Memorial Library

Reports increase in book circulation 24,367

Reports increase in picture circulation 3,308

Interesting exhibits during the year in the library included a fashion exhibit from the Traphagen School of Fashion, New York City; The President and Mrs. Hoover's translation of the first Latin edition of Agricola's *De Re Metallica*; Jean's Steel; its history, manufacture, properties and uses; model of a three masted bark; Zuni Indian pottery; dolls from many countries, etc.

The library is supplying books to some of the nearby township schools, and visits the Washington School in West Aliquippa regularly.

A gift from Mr. Moreland for the gar-

den surrounding the library included a bird bath, plants and bulbs.

Bedford—Public Library

The Bedford Public Library has received a bequest of \$2,000 from the late Mrs. A. C. Blackburn. Mrs. Blackburn and her daughters have been among the most faithful of the volunteer workers for this library.

Bethlehem—Public Library

The gain in circulation of the Bethlehem Public Library was twice as large as the gain last year, while the increase in use of the reading rooms was even greater.

Changes in the staff include the resignations of Mrs. Elizabeth Hough Sechrist, children's librarian, who is giving all her time to writing another book; Miss Carolyn E. Minogue, to become librarian of one of the junior high schools of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Louise Hazen Meilicke to teach in the Moravian Preparatory School. Miss Virginia Bird of Simmons College is now the children's librarian, Miss Betsy Davidson from the Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, is librarian of the South Side Branch and Miss Louise Smull replaces Mrs. Meilicke.

Bloomsburg—Public Library

A three-drawer filing cabinet was added to the equipment for caring for the circulating picture collection. It will hold about 3,500 pictures.

Six step-stools for reaching top shelves make the work easier.

A noteworthy exhibit in the library was the architectural drawings and sketches of Mr. John Schell, a former citizen of Bloomsburg.

Blue Bell—Whitpain Township Library

The Whitpain Township Library has been taken over by the school board as a school library. It serves the children of the Whitpain Township School. Miss Dorothy Ditter, the new librarian, has recently completed the cataloging of the books in the library.

Bryn Mawr—Ludington Memorial Library

The library received a bequest of \$1,000 in June as a memorial of a former member of the library committee.

Columbia—Public Library

Reports from the Columbia Library for 1931 tell the same story as so many of our libraries—a greatly increased circulation and a consequent struggle to make an inadequate budget stretch a little farther.

Connellsville—Carnegie Free Library

Twenty-one books per borrower is the record set by Connellsville during the past year. Can you beat it?

Miss Margaret Angle has been added to the staff as junior assistant.

Cooperstown—Public Library Association

Two new rooms on the second floor of the library building were decorated and furnished by Mrs. H. C. Crawford and her daughter Margaret.

The council this year increased its appropriation to the library.

Mr. C. C. Hillier, president of the board of directors of the Library Association, died during the year. In his death the library sustained a great loss.

Darby—Darby Library

Miss Helen Jane Jones, a graduate of Drexel Institute Library School, has accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Darby Library.

Downingtown—Downingtown Public Library

The new children's room in the library is proving a great addition to the comfort and pleasure of the library's patrons.

Fallsington—Fallsington Library

Owing to increased circulation the library has changed its system of circulating books from the Browne to the Detroit.

The library reports a bequest from the estate of Mr. Henry W. Comfort of \$5,000 for the endowment fund.

Germantown—Friends' Free Library

Miss Jean Mason Smith has been appointed librarian of the Friends' Free Library. Her first connection with the library was in 1910, and she has been a part-time assistant for most of the intervening years.

Another change on the staff was in the children's department, Miss S. Marion C. Dearden who replaced Miss Jean Watson as children's librarian.

Harrisburg—Harrisburg Public Library

The circulation of the library has increased more than 200,000 in two years. This includes the county circulation.

Jersey Shore—George McCurdy Free Library

A campaign has been carried on in Jersey Shore to organize a library association which will assume the responsibility of the upkeep of the library building presented to Jersey Shore by Mr. McCurdy. Membership is \$1.00 a year and it is hoped at least 500 members may be obtained. This would give the library an income of \$500 a year, which is sufficient to keep the doors open certain hours a week although it will not permit of the buying of more books.

Kane—Public and School Library

Miss Dodds, the librarian, reports that instruction in the use of the library was given during the year to the freshman class.

Kingston—The Hoyt Library

The library opened a branch library on January 22 in the Penn Street School. This will give library service to the people living in its vicinity.

Lock Haven—Ross Library

The library has recently opened another branch library at Sugar Valley. The branch is placed in a small room in the Vocational School at Loganton and will serve the needs of the school as well as the Sugar Valley community. Boys of the Vocational School will make tables and book shelves, and the girls of the Domestic Science Department will decorate the room.

The library will be open several nights a week for the public. This makes the third branch opened by the Ross Library, which is a county library.

McKeesport—Carnegie Free Library

Quoted from the report.

"The year 1931 has gone beyond anything we had ever anticipated or expected, having tripled itself in the last ten years."

Milton—Public Library

Like many of our libraries in Pennsylvania, the Milton Library faces a year of hardships as the drive for maintenance resulted in much less than is needed for the actual expenses, without the purchase of any books. It is hoped that some way may be found to finance the library, so that its hours of service need not be curtailed.

New Brighton—Public and School Library

"A course in library instruction was given to the freshman class in connection with the school library, covering eight weeks."

Oil City—Carnegie Public Library

Again a library reports the largest circulation in its history, 13,858 books over the circulation for 1930.

Over 2,000 books and a replica of the Taj Mahal were presented to the library from Mrs. Edith Justus' estate; \$100 was given by the Belles Lettres Club; \$25 from the Junior Belles Lettres; a De Luxe edition of Dickens from the Wednesday Morning Club, and Scott's Waverly novels from the Athene Club.

The library was cleaned and the walls washed by the Emergency Relief.

Philadelphia—Free Library of Philadelphia

Katherine McAlarney of the Free Library and Mary S. Wilkinson, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, are members of the Newberry Medal Committee for the year 1931-32.

Port Allegany—Samuel W. Smith Memorial Library

Since the opening of the new library building the board of directors of the library report a steady gain which is most gratifying, an increase of over 2,000 books circulated.

The interior of the room has recently been painted, adding greatly to its attractiveness.

Punxsutawney—Punxsutawney Free Library

Library service for the local hospital was established late in the summer of 1931. Someone from the hospital exchanges the books once a week.

Saltsburg—Free Library

Another library which is having a struggle for existence is that of Saltsburg. The drive for funds did not bring in enough money to pay the necessary expenses for the year. Some way must be found to meet the deficit.

Scottdale—Free Public Library

On January 15, 1931 the library schedule was changed to thirty-nine hours in-

stead of seventy-two per week, and the staff has two members instead of three. In spite of this the circulation shows an increase of 11,174 books over 1930.

Scranton—Scranton Public Library

An increase in circulation of 53% in two years is the record of the Scranton Library. A new branch has recently been opened in the West Side in the Keystone Bank Building. The building is admirably suited to library purposes and will give opportunity for greatly improved library service to a large section of the city.

Sharon—Free Public Library

Miss Carver, librarian of the Sharon Free Public Library, reports a banner year for the library. In addition to the main library, Miss Carver has deposit stations in three schools and the hospital which are all giving good service as shown by the steady increase in circulation.

Tarentum—Public Library

"There has been a marked increase in circulation each year since the library was first opened. This year it was 73,534, about three and one-half times the circulation for the first year.

Miss Hyacinth Presley has taken the position on the library staff left vacant by Miss Fern Metzger.

Titusville—Benson Memorial Library

The Benson Memorial Library reports an increase of 3,909 over the year 1930. The increase in the circulation is partly due to the unemployment situation and partly to the attractiveness of the reading room since the walls and white woodwork were cleaned and repainted.

The room has been further improved by the gift of a portrait of George Washington from Milton W. Shreve, and framed by Mrs. Grumbine.

Towanda—Public Library

The circulation of this library for last year was 15 per borrower. This is a

record to be proud of. The library is partially supported by tax, and its income approximates the minimum standard of support of \$1.00 a year set by the A. L. A.

Wilkes-Barre—Osterhout Free Library

The Osterhout Free Library recently sent a questionnaire to many outstanding citizens of the valley asking what book or books had been their favorites when they were boys and girls.

The answers were ready and cordial and the list compiled from them showed just such books as the library stresses today—clean, wholesome adventure, optimistic views of life, with worthwhile authors standing behind what they have published. It would be interesting to see the results of such questionnaires from other places.

Williamsport—James V. Brown Library

The increase of circulation of 35,000 volumes shown in the report of this library is still another indication of the service rendered by libraries in times of depression.

Wyomissing—Public Library

"The library was closed for ten days in April for moving into our new building, the gift of Mrs. Ferdinand Thun. With the building came \$1,000 worth of new books which furnish two-thirds of our accessions. Our enlarged space gives us a real children's department, special room for story telling, a smoking and an outdoor reading room, in addition to the regular features of a library."

Quoted from the librarian's report.

Zelienople—Public Library

Quoted from a recent letter of Mrs. Herbert B. Beighley, librarian.

"We will be settled shortly in our New Municipal Building and rejoice that the council are becoming interested in us and are giving us a lovely room, and are financing some of the furnishing."

MISCELLANEOUS

History Map of Pennsylvania

Mr. Paul M. Paine has recently published another interesting map. This time it is a "Map of the History of Pennsylvania." This map may be purchased from F. F. Gates, 602 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse, New York, price \$1.00.

As a foreword to the index of places and persons accompanying the map Mr. Paine pays the following tribute for source material:

"For the information presented on this map I am indebted to many friends and many circumstances, first among the latter being the fact that by birth and education I am a Pennsylvanian, and second the advantages of having in the History Room of the Syracuse Public Library a large and well chosen collection of Pennsylvania material selected by my learned predecessor in the office of Librarian.

"But I am equally indebted to the many kindly services rendered by living authorities on Pennsylvania history. I mention in particular the Honorable A. C. Fanning of Towanda, President of the Bradford County Historical Society; George Morgan, Esq., of Philadelphia, author of *The City of Firsts*; the Hon. A. Boyd Hamilton, of Harrisburg, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; Miss Frances Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, Secretary of the Commission; Dr. F. A. Godcharles, former Director of the State Library at Harrisburg; A. Monroe Aurand, Miss Irene Stewart, Reference Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Ernest Spofford, Esq., Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. John Ashhurst, Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia."

ANSWERS TO THE STORYLAND CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

Answer	Reference
1 Ashmun	Margaret Ashmun
6 Kewpie	
12 Laura	Laura E. Richards

14 Barge	Tennyson. Idylls of the King
15 Ames	Joseph B. Ames
16 J. W. S.	Jessie Wilcox Smith
18 Nell	Dickens. Old Curiosity Shop
19 Ra	
20 K. O.	
22 To	
23 Beamish	R. J. Beamish
26 O. H.	O. Henry
28 Ab	Waterloo. Story of Ab
29 Be	Life of the bee
30 Palmer	Palmer Cox
32 Dorrit	Dickens. Little Dorrit
34 A B C	
36 Rob	Rob Roy
37 Y. S.	
39 Iceland	Iceland fisherman
42 My	Myths
43 L. A.	Louisa Alcott
45 Alice	Carroll. Alice in Wonderland
46 W. I.	Washington Irving. Rip Van Winkle
47 Hans	Dodge. Hans Brinker
49 Fat	Craik. So Fat and Mew Mew
50 Half	The Half-back
52 Avoid	
54 Lorna	Blackmore. Lorna Doone
55 Penrod	Tarkington. Penrod
56 Sawyer	Twain. Tom Sawyer

VERTICAL

Answer	Reference
1 A. L. A.	American Library Association
2 Sambo	Bannerman. Little Black Sambo
3 Hue	Wentworth. Hue and cry
4 Mrs.	Rice. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch
5 Ua	Una and the Red Cross Knight
7 E. B.	Elsa Beskow
8 Wan	Wanda Gag
9 Pre	
10 Igloo	Walden. Igloo
11 Eel	Carroll. Alice in Wonderland
13 M. W.	Milo Winter
16 J. A. A.	Joseph A. Auslander
17 Ski	Poulsen. Skiing
19 Rebecca	Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
21 Osborne	Nancy Cabot Osborne
22 Topsy	Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin
23 Bambi	Felix Salten. Bambi
24 Me	Melancholy Tale of Me
25 Herod	
27 Hitty	Field. Hitty
31 La	Winter. Louisiana Lou
33 R. B.	Robert Browning
35 Elias	Young Folks' Book of Polar Explorations
38 Slave	Stowe. Uncle Tom's Cabin
40 Elf	
41 Act	
42 Milne	
44 Anon	
46 Wary	
47 H. A. P.	Henry A. Pulsford
48 Sir	Tennyson. Sir Gawain in Idylls of the King
50 How	
51 Far	Hudson. Far Away and Long Ago
53 Do	Dodo
54 La	LaFarge. Laughing Boy

